TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines),	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

MY NATIVE LAND.

BY ANDREW DOWNING.

There are fair lands with milder air,
And warmer, sunnier skies,
Lands where the sun shines ever warm,
And Summer never dies;
Though they are called, and fitly too,
The "garden spots" of earth,
I'd not exchange for one of them
The bright land of my birth.

They may be richer far in gold,
And gems and diamonds rare,
May have more gay and tuneful birds,
And fruits, and flowers more fair;
Their fragrant groves may ever be
In richest foliage dressed;
Yet still I love this glorious land—
My native land, the best.

For here, church spires on every hand
Point upward to the skies,
And everywhere all o'er the land
The halls of science rise;
Worth, genius, here have their reward,
And honest toil may rise,
While Virtue holds her peaceful sway
Beneath these genial skies.

Here freemen live and move and think
And govern in their might,
Defying ev'ry tyrant's power,
And o'er upholding Right;
All the down-trodden and oppressed
Of other shores may come
Unto this favored land of ours,
And ever find a home.

Beneath the tree of Liberty's
Wide spreading, shelt'ring boughs,
Millions of brave and noble men—
Millions of free repose;
And thus no country, East, or West,
No island of the sea,
Has charms like thine, my native land,
Thou bright land of the Free.

A Select Story.

THE RECONCILIATION.

A STORY OF TWO PROUD HEARTS.

CHAPTER I.

A mild May morning, fresh and pleasant, and bright; the soft air full of the songs of happy birds; the wild flowers lifting up their heads in the sunshine; and the green leaves rustling and waiving in the woods, as if they were whispering secrets to the gentle wind that stirred them.

It was a lovely day—a day to be happy in; and yet a saddened look was visible on the sweet face of Faith Egerton, as she left the door of her house and went slowly down the gravel walk that led to the road gate.

Her home—the home of her husband and children—was a pretty brown stone cottage, overhung with vines, and surrounded by beds of fragrant flowers. Behind the house was a level and beautiful grove, in whose cool recesses she had often lain when but a child, and watched the flickering light and shade come down upon the ground; for the earliest years of Faith, as well as these latter ones, had been spent in this quiet place. Here she had been born—here her kind mother had died—here she had lived with a dear and only brother—here she had married her first love, and here her children were springing up—the old familiar scenes smiling in beauty around her.

She leaned upon the little gate, and looked wistfully up the road. She was waiting there for the coming of her best and earliest friend, and the sound of wheels made her start, and sent a color into her pale cheek that had long been a stranger there. A dusty stage coach came whirling up beside the gates—stopped long enough for a lady to alight and give some orders respecting her luggage and dashed away again. The new comer did not see Faith for a moment, so screened was she by the branches of a wild rose that grew beside the gate. The traveler lifted her veil, and exposed a broad, high forehead, shaded by silky masses of black hair, a face well featured but grave and full of thought, and deep, dark eyes, whose glances were kind and her smiles were beautiful.

How strange a contrast between these two women; the one fair-haired and soft eyed, with a meek and quiet face, on whose features contentment and home happiness were most plainly stamped; the other dark and proud, and self-sustained, with a look that said to the most careless observer, "Oh, I have suffered!" To one, life had been a fair summer's day, with only now and then a light and happy cloud; to the other—ah! what to her but a bleak and stormy winter, where everything she loved withered and died!—And yet they were of the same age, of the same station in life; and side by side they had sat at school, and played at home, in the childhood that lay behind them.

The tears sprang unbidden to the eyes of Faith Egerton, as she saw the steadfast look with which her visitor regarded the scene around her. She lifted the latch of the gate, and stepped out beside her.

"Gertrude—Gertrude Alewynne—won't you speak to me?" she said.

"Faith, dear Faith, is it you?" said Gertrude.

They were clasped in each other's arms at once. Faith wept bitterly, but Gertrude was pale and calm, and smoothed the fair hair of her friend with a caressing gesture, such as one might use to soothe a little child.

"Come, Faith," she said at last, as if weary of her tears; "this is but a sorry welcome to give me after so long a journey. You know I never liked to see you cry."

"But you are so changed, Gertrude!" replied Faith.

"Well, and if I am?" said Gertrude. "It is some years since we met, dear Faith, and they have not been marked with rose leaves for me. You must not expect to find me to be quite the same at twenty-five as at fifteen. Life changes us all you know."

"I know," answered Faith, sadly; "but I never knew it so well till now."

"Well, we will let that drop," said Gertrude. "And now are you not going to ask me in, after my long journey?"

"Pray, forgive me," said Faith, blushing at her inattention. "I will show you to your chamber myself. It has been ready for you this week."

They went up the walk together. Two fair haired children ran out to the door to meet them. The youngest, a boy of some two summers, held up his little hands to Miss Alewynne with a sunny smile. She stooped down and took him in her arms, and walked along through the hall with Faith.

"Are these your only children!" asked Gertrude.

"Yes, and they are trouble enough for me," replied the mother, looking at the children with a fond smile that betrayed how little the "trouble" was felt.

Gertrude sighed, and said brokenly, "I don't know, Faith, why every one calls me cold and proud; perhaps I am. But when I take a little innocent child in my arms, something stirs in my heart that nothing else can touch. I might have been a better and a happier woman, Faith, if I had married."

"You know well what my favorite plan always was, Gertrude. If you had only married my brother ——," and this time it was Faith sighed.

"Oh, Faith, spare me!" was the half laughing answer.

"But you would have loved him if you had only seen him," persisted Faith. "He is so noble, so generous, so handsome! He is only my half-brother, you know; but if he had been my own I could not have loved him better."

By this time they had reached the room which had been fitted up for Gertrude. "Why you have made a little paradise for me," she said, with a pleased smile as she looked around the chamber. "I shall never want to leave you, Faith."

"If any pains of mine will keep you I am content," replied Faith.

"But, Faith," said Alewynne, detaining her friend as she was about to leave the room, "I never knew before that your paragon was only a half-brother. Your maiden name was Faith Anderson; pray what was his?"

"Walter Roscoe," she replied, "he was the son of my step-mother. My own mother died when I was very young."

"*What* was his name?" The tone was sharp and impatient, but the speaker's face was turned away from Faith.

"Walter Roscoe," she repeated. "My boy is named after him. Walter Roscoe Egerton."

The jeweled hand that had been playing with the child's soft curls was drawn away as suddenly as if a serpent had stung it, and Gertrude turned a white and rigid face towards her friend, as she put the boy down and pointed to the door.

"Gertrude, what ails you? Are you ill?" cried Faith in terror. She caught the bell-rope in her hand, but Miss Alewynne grasped her hand firmly.

"Don't ring; I shall be better soon," she said in a low voice. "And, Faith, for the sake of the old time when we were school girls together say nothing of my illness to any one, and ask me no questions now. Leave me for a little while and to-morrow I will tell you all."

Wondering and perplexed, Faith left the room with her children, and went down the stairs. Her husband met her in the hall and stopped to speak to her. "Has your friend arrived?" he asked.

"Yes, Alfred," she replied. "Have you seen Walter?"

"I went to his office, as you requested me to, my dear, and asked him to come and dine. He consented, and was talking with me as usual, when I happened to mention Miss Alewynne's name. He started up and turned white—but here he comes, Faith, and you can see for yourself how strange he is." He stopped speaking and both turned towards the door, as Walter Roscoe entered pale and agitated.

"Faith, is it true—is she in the house?" he asked wildly.

"Miss Alewynne is here, Walter," she replied.

He struck his hand upon his forehead, saying, "Why was I not told that she was coming?"

"Don't look so angry dear Walter," replied Faith, "I intended it as a pleasant surprise for you both."

He half uttered an oath, and Faith bursting into tears, cried, Oh, Walter, don't.—Don't swear before these children, too! You never did so before."

"It was only on account of your pleasant surprise," he answered bitterly. "Don't ever try another, Faith. I have only come to say good bye. The same house can never hold Gertrude ——," he paused, and then added, as if with an effort, "Gertrude Alewynne and myself."

"But why, Walter?" asked Faith, clinging to him as he turned away. "Have you ever met before."

He looked at her with a strange smile, as he replied, "Yes Faith, we met once too often."

"You knew Gertrude and yet never spoke to me of her, when you knew how much I wished you to love each other," said Faith, reproachfully. "Oh, Walter, I always thought I had your confidence!"

"And so you have, Faith; so you have, except in this one thing," he said kindly, softened by her evident distress. "And when she has left you, I will come back and tell you all."

"Not before?" she asked persuadingly.

"Not before, Faith," he replied. "Let me go now."

"Oh, Walter, I could almost give my life if I could see you two happy together."

"Faith, Faith, how little you know of what you talk! That woman has embittered my life; she has destroyed my confidence in every human being; she has deceived, and betrayed, and disgraced me. And yet, I know if I look but once upon her face I should forgive her all; for I loved her, Faith. I loved her better than my own life. Sister I must not see her. When she has left you, I will come back again—till then farewell."

He kissed her fondly, shook hands with her husband, patted the golden heads of the children, and was gone. The young husband and wife looked after him listfully. A cloud seemed to have covered the bright spring sky, and the little parlor of the cottage seemed lonely and deserted when they again entered it because the mystery, which might be guilt, that was even then sheltered within its peaceful walls.

CHAPTER II.

Walter Roscoe, turning away from his sister's home, thought sadly of the many days that must elapse before he entered it again. Of Gertrude he told himself again and again her image came up before him, as he had seen her last.

"Have I not wronged her?" he thought, as he paced the floor of his office that evening. "Is it not possible she may be innocent, even though appearances were against her? Shall I see her once? Pshaw! what a fool I am! Did I not see her there beside him? Did I not see his lips meet her's? If I asked for better proof than my own eyes have given me, I must be a madman. I will leave this place and never come back till she has gone away."

He threw a few things into a valise, locked the writing desk beside him, and stepped into the street, valise in hand, locked up his office and walked away. His residence was a long distance from the garden of his sister's house, and yet it was there he found himself after a hurried walk of some five minutes. He lifted the latch and entered.

"It is the last time, Gertrude, that I shall be so weak," he murmured, as he looked up at the vine curtained window, where a lamp was still burning; "the last time I shall be so near you! Oh! Gertrude, can you dream what you have done, or is your heart all marble?"

He buried his face in his hands, and wept like a child. The memory of the happy hours he had spent with her came over him too strongly to be borne. He could meet such remembrances with his tears.

When he looked up again he was conscious of an unusual bustle. Lights were moving hurriedly in several directions, and once or twice he caught a glimpse of his sister's figure passing the window of Gertrude's room. What could it be? Was Gertrude ill?

His heart stood still at the thought. He could bear never to look upon her face again; but oh, the grave must not cover it from him! He sprang up the path, and was about to enter, when the door opened, and Alfred Egerton came out.

"You here, Walter!" he exclaimed, starting back, as the pale face of his brother met his eye. "Faith just told me to go for you when I had summoned the doctor."

"Miss Alewynne is very ill," replied Alfred, "she is threatened with the brain fever, I think."

"Oh, merciful heavens!" The unhappy man staggered, and caught at his brother's hand to steady himself.

Alfred looked at him a moment, and then said soothingly: "Walter it will not do for me to stay here a moment. But go in and see Faith; she will comfort you." He wrung his hand sympathizingly and hurried away.

Half blind, with his unshed tears, the unhappy young man entered the house, and seeing his sister sitting at her writing desk in the parlor, sank down at her feet, and hid his face in her lap.

"Will she die, Faith?" he asked.

"I hope not, my poor Walter. But she is very ill," answered Faith, laying his hand upon his head. "Our own doctor is with her now, and Alfred has just gone for another."

"What are you doing?" he asked, looking up at the half-finished note before her.—"Writing to her brother to come to her," replied Faith.

"I did not know that she had one, Faith."

"Oh, yes. I have never seen him, but she sent me his portrait once. You know," she added with a faint blush, "it was quite a dream with us when we were girls—that is—she wished me to marry her brother, and I wanted her to marry mine."

"I know—I know," said Walter, and an indefinable expression of pain flitted over his face.

"And so she sent me Edward's portrait," continued Faith. "Would you like to see it, Walter?"

"Yes," he replied quickly.

She opened her writing desk, and taking out a small inlaid case, gave it to him. He gave one startled glance at it—another—and the portrait fell from his hands, and he uttered a wild cry.

"Oh, Gertrude!" he exclaimed. "Oh, my poor wife!"

"Gertrude, your wife!" exclaimed his startled sister. "Oh, Walter, when will these mysteries cease?"

"Now—with this moment," he replied, rising and seating himself beside her. 'You shall hear all—you deserve it. Faith, you have had your wish. For twelve months she has been my wife."

"Oh, Walter!" she exclaimed.

"Don't interrupt me," he said. "I knew long ago what your wish was; but I wanted to judge of Gertrude for myself. I knew she thought you were my sister, and she met me as Walter Roscoe, at a fashionable watering place, without a suspicion of my identity, I found her all you had so often described. I followed her to her home and she was still more lovely there. Still I did not make myself known as your brother. Perhaps I had a fancy for one of your 'pleasant surprises,' Faith."

"Oh, go on, dear Walter," said his sister.

"I married her, Faith, and was looking forward to a happy meeting with you. It was the second evening of our marriage, and I had walked out with a friend to whom I wished to say good bye. The moon had risen before I returned, and as I laid my hand upon the latch of the gate, I remembered looking up at the moon, and thinking what a tranquilly beautiful aspect it wore, and how perfectly happy I was. Faith I have looked at the moon many times since, but she never wears that lovely face for me now."

He paused and sighed. Faith kissed him tenderly, and waited for the conclusion of the story.

"Well it must all be told," he resumed.—"I entered the house, quietly, thinking to surprise Gertrude with a kiss, as she was watching for me. I found her—oh, Faith—I found her with her lips pressed to those of another, and her arm around his neck!"

Faith uttered an indignant cry. "Brother," she said, "there must be some mistake here. Gertrude is good and pure. I know it."

"Thank you for saying so," he answered with a melancholy smile. "I know it too, now—would to Heaven I had known it then."

"But what did you do, Walter?"

"What would any man do, Faith?" I sprung upon him like a tiger—she threw herself between us. He was about to speak, but she cried out—"Not a word—not a word if you love me!" Think of it, Faith! If he loved her? Was it not enough to madden me? I was mad, I believe. I cursed her bitterly—I called her wanton and unfaithful. She had listened in silence till then—then she turned very pale; and looked at me. I can hear her saying now, in a deep low voice—"After that, I can never be more to you." She turned away and took his arm. They left the room, and I—I left them go. Yes, Faith—I was too heart broken to avenge myself. I was too deeply deceived to lift my hand, even when my wife left the room with one I fully believed to be her paramour.—From that night we have never met, and only two cold and brief letters passed between us."

"Oh, Walter! This is what has changed her so!"

"Is she then changed?" he asked eagerly.

"She has grown cold, and hard and proud—and she is sad—oh, so little like the Gertrude of my younger days!" said Faith.

"She has been drinking a bitter cup, and my hand held it up to her lips," said Walter. "Now hear the rest, Faith. Half an hour ago I believed her guilty. But that fatal portrait shows me the same face I saw on that accursed night. It was her brother."

"And she never told you so!" said Faith.

"You little know Gertrude, I see," replied Walter. "I wounded her in the tenderest spot. She is the soul of truth and honor; but if any one should doubt her, woe be to him! And I—oh, what a fearful doubt was mine! I wronged her deeply and she was far too proud to forgive me. Will she ever do it, Faith."

"She will—she *must*?" cried Faith, earnestly. "It has been a *terrible mistake*, but let us trust that all will go well. I see it all now. Not till to-day did she know that you were my half brother; not till to-day did she dream that Walter Roscoe and you were the same. Oh, how much she must have suffered!"

A low knock came at the half open door of the parlor, and Alfred Egerton immediately entered.

"I have been for the physician, Faith," he said hurriedly, "and both have seen her. I have the best news of her. They say it is only the long and hurried journey, and great mental excitement that has prostrated her.—They have left her quite comfortable, and she has asked for you. Will you go up and see her while I sit with Walter?"

Faith grasped her husband's hand and looked up to him with beaming eyes.

"You were ever a messenger of glad tidings to me Alfred," she said, "and now to reward you, you shall hear mine."

She then related what she had already heard in a few brief words, and then stealing her hand into his, asked, "Now what is to be done?"

"I should say, my dear Faith, that the sooner those two are brought together the better," replied Mr. Egerton, when his astonishment allowed him to speak.

"I knew you would say so!" exclaimed Faith.

"Walter follow me; and you, Alfred, wait here; I will be back in a few moments."

They went quietly up the stairs together to Gertrude's room. Leaving Walter at the door, Faith entered, and went up to the bedside. Gertrude was lying half asleep in bed. The traces of tears were on her cheeks, and a small gold locket lay open in her hand.—A rapid glance assured Faith that it was her brother's portrait, and she bent down and kissed her friend.

Gertrude started—looked up and tried to hide her portrait. But some second thought prompted her to lay it in Faith's hand and say, with a sad smile, "You see, I know him."

"Is that all Gertrude!" said Faith, gently.

"All!" said Gertrude, springing up in bed, and tossing the black hair from her forehead. "Listen, Faith! I loved him more than any earthly thing—I married him a year ago, though I never knew he was your brother till to-day. He held my very heart in his hand, crushed it to atoms! He had no faith in me—in me—who would not have wronged him for worlds. Oh, Faith, though he is your brother, he has made my life a weary thing to bear. Leave me—to-morrow I will tell you more—but now I am too weak."

She sank back upon her pillow and covered her face with her hands. Faith stole noiselessly away, and Walter entered and took her place. All was silent for a few moments. Then without looking up, Gertrude asked, 'Faith are you there?"

It was a stronger arm than Faith's that was around her, and a moustached lip that kissed her hand. She looked up in sudden bewilderment, and saw her husband bending over her with his eyes full of tears. The sudden joy was too much for her, and all pride was swept away in a moment.

"Walter, it was my brother," she murmured.

"I know it dearest—I know it all. But can you ever forgive me, Gertrude?

"Forgive!" she repeated.

There was a beautiful smile upon her lip as she drew him nearer and kissed him passionately. The estrangement of a year was all forgotten in that bewildered return of happiness. Faith wept silently for joy upon her husband's shoulder, in the little parlor below; and who can doubt that the angels in heaven rejoiced to see so perfect and complete a reconciliation between those proud and loving hearts!—for those who forgive are dear in the sight of Him who has forgiven.

☞Pete says, a woman's heart is the "most sweetest" thing in the world; in fact, a perfect *honey-comb*—full of *sells*. *Bee*-ware.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 29, 1857. NO. 6.

A Strange Story.

Some years since an eccentric old genius, whom for convenience we will call Barnes, was employed by a farmer living in a town some six or seven miles westerly from the Penobscot river, to dig a well. The soil and substratum being mostly sand, old Barnes, after having *progressed* downward about forty feet, found one morning upon going out early to his work that the well had essentially caved in and was nearly full to the top. So having that desire, which men have, of knowing what will be said of them after they are dead and no one being yet astir, he concealed himself in a rank growth of burdocks by the side of a board fence near the mouth of the well, having first left his hat and frock upon the windlass over the well. At length breakfast being ready a boy was dispatched to call him to his meal, when lo! it was seen that Barnes was buried in the grave unconsciously dug by his own hands. The alarm being given, and the family assembled, it was decided first to eat breakfast and then send for the coronor, the minister, and his wife and children. Such apathy did not flatter Barnes' self-esteem a bit, but he waited patiently determined to hear what was to be said, and see what was to be seen.

Presently all parties arrived and began "prospecting" the scene of the catastrophe, as people usually do in such cases. At length they drew together to exchange opinions as to what should be done. The minister at once gave it as his opinion that they should level up the well and let Barnes remain: "for," said he, "he is now beyond the temptation to sin; and in the day of judgment it will make no difference whether he is five feet under the ground or fifty, for he is bound to come forth in either case." The coroner likewise agreed that "it would be a needless expense to his family or the town to disinter him when he was so effectually buried," and therefore entirely coincided with the minister. His wife thought that as "he had left his hat and frock, it would be hardly worth while to dig him out for the rest of his clothes;" and so it was decided to let him remain.

But poor old Barnes, who had no breakfast and was not at all pleased with the result of the inquest laid quiet until the shades of evening stole over the landscape; then he quietly decamped to parts unknown. After remaining *incognito* for about three years, one morning he suddenly appeared (hatless and frockless as he went) at the door of the farmer for whom he had agreed to dig the unfortunate well. To say that an avalanche of questions were rained upon him as to his mysterious reappearance &c., would convey but a feeble idea of the excitement which his bodily presence created. But the old man bore it all quietly, and at length informed them that on finding himself buried he waited for them to dig him out, until his patience was exhausted when he set to work to dig himself out, and only the day before had succeeded; for his ideas being confused by the pressure of the earth at the time he was buried, he had dug very much at random, and instead of coming directly to the surface he came out in the town of *Holden, six miles east of the Penobscot river!*

No further explanations were sought for by those who where so distressed and sorrowful over his supposed final resting place.—*Bangor Jeffersonian.*

Laying up for Children.

Parental affection naturally inquires what it can best do for the welfare of its children in future years, and when the bosom which now throbs with love to its offspring shall be cold in death. Many plans are laid and hours of anxious solicitude are spent in contriving ways and means of rendering children prosperous and happy in future life. But parents are not always wise in the provisions which they seek to make for their children; nor do they always seek direction and counsel from God in this matter. The best inheritance for children, beyond all contradiction, is true piety towards God—the salutatory truths and principles of religion, laid up in the hearts of children—a good education—good and virtuous habits—unbending principles of moral conduct—the fear of God, and the hope of heaven. This is the best inheritance for children, and which all parents should be most anxious to lay up for them. Many an unwise parent works hard, and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders, and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will not need the bladders.

Give your child a sound education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be more valuable than the wealth of the Indies.—You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, and the blessing of God, the better.

A LUCID NARRATIVE.—Now, den, Gumbo Sniff, I's jist gwine to gub you de porticlers ob dat scrape. Fust, I axed Becky Mariar Salamantha Jane Fremont ef she'd become bones ob my flesh, an' flesh ob my bones.—Arter dreckly she sed yeth. So we made tracks for de parsnip's house, an' I tole de parsnip dat I wanted him to tie me an' Becky in a konnubical knot. Den de parsnip tole us stan' up, forc we set down, and den he ses to me: "Will you take dis woman for your lawful wedded wife, for better or wuss?" I tole him dat I'd 'sider 'bout dat. At last I ses, "I guess I'll go it."—Den he axed Becky Mariar Salamantha Jane ef she'd take me for better or wuss? She ses, "Yas sah-ree!" So I gub unto de parsnip one dollah an' a harf, an' den started off home wid my bridle on my arm.

☞The dissipations that some persons resort to to drown care, are like the curtains that children in bed pull around them to keep out the dark.

The African Apprentice System.

The newly broached idea of African apprentices to supply the place of negro slaves proposed by France and England, meets no more favor in our country than did the recent feelers of the public pulse towards the re-opening of the direct slave trade. The Washington *States*, after showing that it is to compete with us in the production of cotton and sugar that these Powers propose the introduction, as laborers, into the West India Islands, of native Africans—not as slaves, but as *apprentices* for a term of years—say from ten to twenty years, says, "such a system is infinitely worse than absolute slavery. The object is to get out of the poor ignorant Africans, who are the only people adapted to such service, as much labor as possible. Without any of the ties that obtain between master and slave, the ignorant apprentice is to be put to work under the severest discipline, and to be required to do as much work as is possible for the human frame to endure, during his term of apprenticeship. The amount of labor imposed on him, and the cruelties to which he will be subjected, will, in nine cases out of ten, end his existence before the expiration of his term. As, in one or two years, his forced labors can be made to yield far more than will be necessary to pay the price of his whole term, as the pay will terminate with his life, and as his place can be readily supplied by a new and fresh apprentice, the prolongation of his life by means of kind treatment will be no consideration. This is the cruelest system that was ever applied to human labor. It is a sin that cries to Heaven. If such a system were kept in operation, in a score or two of years Africa would be depopulated, instead of being christianized." Now as the United States is a party to a treaty with England and France to stop the slave trade, and is required by the terms of that treaty to keep constantly, and at great expense, a squadron on the coast of Africa to prevent that trade; and as the object of this treaty is to prevent inhumanity to the Africans, the *States* contends with the Charleston *Mercury* that the importation of such so-called apprentices into any of their possessions is a flagrant violation of the treaty which we have entered into with them. *It cannot doubt that* our Government will hold the same opinion, and thinks that opinion should promptly be made known to France and England.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Effects of Clover Hay on Animals.

Some late writers have taken the position that clover hay produces a most injurious effect on domestic animals, particularly horses; and that to this cause the great increase of diseased horses is to be attributed. We lately heard a farmer affirm, that he believed the introduction of clover hay into general cultivation the greatest curse yet inflicted on the country, and assigned as a reason for this singular opinion, its effects on animals when used as a fodder. Late English writers have attributed to this kind of hay the prevalence of heaves in horses, and the great increase of other diseases that effect the respiratory organs. This is a most important subject, and should receive a full investigation. Clover is too important a plant to be discarded or condemned, except upon the most satisfactory evidence. Its value as a fertilizer and a preparative for wheat, to say nothing of its use for pasture and hay, would demand that it should not be condemned unheard. For ourselves, we have very little belief in the injurious properties assigned to clover. We *have* used it constantly for *pasture and for hay*, more than thirty years, and never, to our knowledge, has any animal suffered from it; certainly, no horse has been taken with the heaves when fed on it, or while in our possession. As hay for sheep, we have considered it unrivaled, and should have no fears that any stock would not winter well, with a supply of well-cured clover hay.

And here lies we think, the great source of objection to clover hay. It is too often imperfectly cured. To save the leaves and the heads, which are apt to fall in handling or curing, the hay is put into the barn while the large stems are full of moisture or the natural juices, and the fermentation which ensues causes the whole mass to become damp; and if not spoiled wholy, it becomes mouldy, black and when used raises such a dust, it is no wonder that horses and cattle are choked or their lungs destroyed. Our experience shows that clover may be perfectly cured without losing any of its valuable parts; cured so that when fed out, no more dust will be flying than from timothy or herds-grass, and we shall be slow to believe that from such hay any injury to animals ever ensues.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

The Printer's Dollars!

The printer's dollars! Where are they? We'll suppose one of them is in somebody's pocket in Philadelphia, another in Boston, a third in New York, a fourth in Baltimore, while a fifth is resting securely in some city or town in the West. A dollar here and a dollar there scattered all over the towns, all over the country, mile upon mile apart; how shall they be gathered?

The type founder has his hundreds of dollars against the printer; the paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman, the grocer, the tailor, and all assistants to him in carrying on business, have their demands, unfortunately hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered in and very patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become very bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered, distant dollars, something like this:

"Dollars, halves, quarters, and all manner of fractions into which ye are divided, collect yourselves and come home! you are wanted! Combinations of all sorts of men that help the printer to become your proprietor, gather in such force and demand with so good reason your appearance at the counter, that nothing short of a sight at you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, singly you will never repay the cost of gathering. Come in here in silent single file that the printer may form you into battalions and send you forth again to battle for him and vindicate his credit.

PORK.—"A *fat hog* is the very quintessence of scrofula and carbonic acid gas; and he who eats it must not expect thereby to build up a sound physical organism. While it contributes heat, there is not a twentieth part of it nitrogen, the base of muscle."

This is sound practical truth. Fat pork was never designed for human food. It is material for breath, and nothing more; see Liebig and other organic chemists and physiologists; it makes no red meat or muscle. the prize fighter is not allowed to eat it; all that is not consumed by the lungs remains to clog the body with fat.

☞A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the holding of the Delegate Elections, on *Saturday, the 8th day of August next*, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on *Wednesday evening, the 12th day of August next*, at 7 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, appoint three Senatorial Conferees, elect a delegate to the next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party. WM. COLON, *Chairman*.

R. B. PETRIKEN. *Secretary*.

Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, July 23, was 2,121 tons; for the season 43,716 tons.

☞We are requested to state that the corner stone of the new German Reformed Church, will be laid on Saturday the 8th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The public generally are invited to attend.

The Present Campaign.

We are not sure that we have chosen an appropriate caption for our article. It may well be doubted whether there is a *campaign* in progress in this State at *present*. It is true that one party (the Democratic) and two fragments of parties (the Republican and the Know Nothing) have candidates in the field, but there is neither contest nor sign of a contest. Here and there a faint squeak breaks out from a Republican print, but it scarcely produces a ripple on the smooth current of Democracy, which flows along with noiseless but resistless tide. The storm of last fall, when "freedom shrickers" beat the air with frantic gestures, has been followed by a calm, and in the light of unclouded reason the great army of Pennsylvania Democracy, without note of drum or shout of captain, is marching with hardly a show of opposition to victory. The whereabouts of Mr. WILMOT, who at one time seemed disposed to contest the field with Gen. PACKER, is not certainly known. When last heard of he was in the low groggeries of Philadelphia, endeavoring to persuade their *habitues* that he is a better whisky drinker than the Democratic candidate, which in all probability is true. He may be there yet; or, finding Mr. HAZLEHURST, the candidate of the Simon Pure Know Nothings, certain to hold off from him about twenty thousand votes in the city, he may have struck back to the wilds of Bradford, there to mourn in solitude the foolish ambition that led him to seek the nomination of a dead and buried party.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* remarks that there never was a time when the Democracy had promise of an easier victory than now. Our opponents have positively nothing to stand on. They expended all their capital in the contest of 1856, and lost the great stake they played for. Principles they have none. The issues they raised have been decided against them by the people and by the courts. Their candidates have no popularity—their masses have no enthusiasm—their leaders have no heart for work that promises no reward. The Democracy, on the other hand, have everything to buoy them up and urge them onward. Their principles are triumphant. The destinies of the country are in their keeping. Upon their fidelity to the constitutional platform on which they stood in the Presidential struggle, rests the perpetuity of the Union.

The strong arm of a Pennsylvania President rolls back the waves of fanaticism which, rushing from the North and from the South, meet on the banks of the Potomac and threaten to disturb the tranquil sleep of the Father of his Country. A Pennsylvania Governor, by his wisdom, his moderation and his firmness, is restoring the clouded sky of Kansas to its native brightness. Gen. PACKER's election, evincing as it will the settled determination of the people of Pennsylvania to abide by the verdict rendered last fall, and to stand by the statesmen who are struggling to rescue the Union from the perils that surround it, will tell the heartless agitators who have disturbed the peace of the country, that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that the days of their political leadership are numbered.

Where will Huntingdon county stand on the second Tuesday of October? Although, as we have said, there is neither a contest nor the sign of a contest in Pennsylvania, as regards the State ticket, still there are certain localities in which the opposition may make a spirited fight for county officers.—Huntingdon county is one of these. Our opponents here will hardly yield the spoils they have enjoyed so long, without a struggle to retain them. But we can conquer them if wisdom governs our nominations. From the candidates who will be before the Democratic Convention, a ticket can be formed which it will be impossible for our opponents to defeat. Let our best and strongest men be put up, and victory will follow.

The Race for Riches---Let me be Quickly Rich.

The age we live in may be appropriately called the "Money Age." All that people live for—the end and aim of all their efforts, is money. Every where money is the leading thought, the great object most sought and wished for, just as if people had been created for no other purpose than to engage in the race for riches. "Put money in thy purse" is the charmed word that incites to action—the ruling motive by which the actions of most are governed. "Let me be quickly rich" saith every one, and what matters it as to the means—so it is done.—Upon this subject the Washington *Union* of a late date holds the following language which appears to us to contain some valuable thoughts for reflection, especially for those who are just starting out in the path of life.

The *Union* says:

"The prayer of most young men is, 'Let me be quickly rich.' Few seem satisfied to become so by the once-honored mode of industry and economy practiced by our ancestors. Of the thousands who make the effort few become quickly rich, and fewer remain so. But the story of those who prove successful, with fabulous additions, spreads with telegraphic speed, inflames the minds of the excitable, and often many others, and they long to become quickly rich. Forgetting, or not regarding, the fate of the unsuccessful, their whole energies are directed to the rapid accumulation of a fortune. They vainly imagine that the possession of wealth, and living in a style common with many who have suddenly acquired it, confer happiness without alloy, although experience has everywhere demonstrated the fallacy of all such expectations. Man is so constituted that employment is necessary for his health and happiness. He who devotes his energies to business to secure a livelihood is far happier than he whose sole employment is caring for and protecting wealth, while no system of measuring merit can prove the latter more honorable or noble.

A false and highly injurious notion is widely pervading the public mind, that honor and happiness flow from wealth, and that the want of it indicates dishonor and misery. This fallacious theory has led to more misfortune, suffering, and disgrace than wealth ever prevented. It induces men to engage in the wildest adventures, and to hazard, not only their own accumulated earnings, but those of others, as far as subject to their control: while not one in a hundred proves successful. The effort to become quickly rich is the great cause of the frauds upon merchants by their clerks, and many of the customers, and upon banks and corporations by their officers and employees. They are not content to follow the path trod by Astor, Girard, and others, to rise to fortune by industry and the pursuit of business, directed with skill and intelligence. They forget that Astor commenced his commercial career by carrying his stock upon his back, exchanging it for furs; and that regular business skillfully managed, conducted him to his immense fortune. They do not remember that Girard, from a cabin-boy on a vessel, became first a small ship grocer, and by unremitting attention and great sagacity accumulated his millions. They only recollect them as millionaires. They wish to approach or rival them in their accumulations without subjecting themselves to the toil, physical and mental, necessary to accomplish the result desired. Girard once made a remark which is worthy of much reflection.

A young man had been offered a salary which he thought too small, as he could lay up but a limited sum after paying his expenses. Girard replied, "I labor far harder than you, having all this property to manage and take care of, and all I shall ever have out of it is my victuals and clothes." Out of his millions all he enjoyed was comprised in these two items. Men are most happy when constantly engaged in business, and are most likely to perform all of the duties of good citizens in the most acceptable manner. Of course they are gratified if it proves successful, so that it may guard them and their families against want. If well and skillfully conducted most kinds of business lead to independence and competence, which tend to happiness;—whereas, the mere possession of wealth, except with the sordid miser, never confers happiness upon mankind. Those who become suddenly rich lose all the pleasure and reputation derived from conducting a successful business. One lucky venture will lead to new hazards, and often occasions a total loss of the first success. Among all who engage in mercantile business, not three in a hundred are computed to die rich. Among those who seek to become quickly rich, probably not one in a thousand does so. Of the thousands in California who suddenly became apparently wealthy or were reputed so, very few are now even comfortably off. The rich men there usually become so by the slow process of regular business. Of the thousands who have been suddenly made rich by stock and other Wall street operations, few indeed close their career with wealth. Among the numerous "operators" in land and other property, where a regular business course is not pursued, but a limited number ever come out with property, much less large fortunes.

We hear much of those who in all these matters succeed, but lose sight of the infinitely greater number who fail and fall into obscurity. That father confers the greatest benefit upon his son who educates him to some regular and respectable employment, and encourages him to pursue it as the road most likely to lead him to happiness and a reasonable share of wealth. The son who devotes his time and talents to such employment may rationally expect a far greater share of respectability and happiness than can be derived from fortune not actually earned and accumulated, but quickly derived from one lucky move out of scores of unsuccessful ones. He who prays to be made quickly rich, if his prayer is favorably answered, will fail in his greater object of becoming honorably distinguished and personally happy. If any doubt the correctness of our conclusion, let them study the evidences that abound in both city and town in every quarter of the country. It will be found that those who earn their fortunes keep them, and are generally esteemed by all, while few who become suddenly rich long remain so, and fewer still, who secure enviable positions in society. Parents and young men just entering upon active life, should reflect upon these subjects and pursue that course which the experience and observation of mankind show best calculated to lead to honor and happiness. Such course will also contribute most to the honor and independence of the country which all should have at heart.

THE "AMERICANS" IN THE FIELD!—The State Committee of the "American" or Know Nothing party, has issued an address to the "People of Pennsylvania." That it is the determination of the "Americans" of this State, not to suffer themselves to be sold to the Abolitionists, "like slaves at the block," will be seen by the following extract from the Address:—

And here, we wish it to be distinctly understood, that Mr. Hazlehurst, and those with him upon the ticket, have fully determined to remain in the field to be voted for at the polls, as the exponents of American principles, *and that under no combination of circumstances, will they be withdrawn from the canvass in favor of the nominee of any other party or faction.* Arrangements have been made by the State Committee, for a thorough canvass of the State by Mr. Hazlehurst, and other able and effective speakers. The time and places for the meetings to be held will soon be announced and the canvass commenced.

Defiantly repudiating the attempts of political demagogues to effect a *Union of Americans and Republicans* upon the State ticket, nominated by the Republicans, and headed by the abolitionist Wilmot—a man who has ever betrayed the trusts confided to him, and prostituted every position to which he has been elevated, the address is equally emphatic. It says:—

Away with the demagogical cry that a Democratic Free Trader, who maligned and vilified Henry Clay, who aided in bringing Texas into the Union with the right of being divided into four Slave States, and who, as late as 1852, harangued his entire District in favor of Franklin Pierce, is a better champion of the cause of Freedom than Mr. Hazlehurst, who has no such political sins to answer for. On such a man—Loco Foco inbred, now as heretofore, except on the slavery question—*the only betrayer in Congress from this State of its industrial interests—who voted for the repeal of the Tariff of* 1842, *and the enactment of that of* 1846—ON SUCH A MAN THERE CAN BE NO UNION, or combination of the conservative elements of the State. As well undertake to bring about a compromise between Nationality and Sectionalism, between Foreignism and Americanism, between Conservatism and Radicalism, between Light and Darkness, between Truth and Falsehood, or between Right and Wrong! No! Honest men, having a regard for principles, are not yet reduced thus to compromise honor, principle, conscience, and everything they cherish. They are not yet necessitated to choose between Loco Foco Pro-Slaveryism and Loco Foco Anti-Slaveryism; for they have a cause, which is the cause of the Constitution, and candidates in Messrs. Hazlehurst, Linderman, Broom and Brady, who bear aloft in proud defiance the Flag of the Union! Hearken not, then, to abuse or persuasion, but march steadily forward to the support of your own ticket.

Negro Equality!

The Ohio State *Journal* (says a cotemporary) is out in favor of

☞Letting negroes vote!
☞Letting them set on juries!
☞Letting them hold offices!
☞And in favor of *Negro Equality!*

In a recent article the *Journal* shadows the future position of the Republican party on the question of negro equality. It says:

"We believe the negro is human—he has a soul—he has an intellect—*and so far as the right of suffrage*, or any other right of citizenship is concerned, he should be placed on an EQUALITY with the rest of mankind."

PRETTYMAN'S PICTURES.—We again call the attention of all those wishing good pictures of themselves or friends, to the beautiful specimens to be seen at the rooms of Mr. E. P. PRETTYMAN, and in almost every house in Huntingdon. They are beautiful and true, and can be had at the very lowest rates. Mr. Prettyman can be found at his rooms at the Station House, or at Zeigler's Hotel. He will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may give him a call during the coming court.

A WOMAN AS IS A WOMAN—WITHOUT HOOPS! There resides in Hollidaysburg a lady whom all our readers must admit to be a full woman, entire and complete, independent of cotton, crinoline, hoops, or any such shams. She weighs *only* 286 pounds—is 37 years of age—has been 16 years married, and has 18 children!—having borne twins twice. She is in fine health, strong in proportion to her weight, and can carry a cargo upon her head that would break down the shoulders of half the men we meet.—We believe she is a native of Wales.

Rebellion in Kansas.

This is the right name for the movement of the people in Lawrence, and the Washington *Union* properly uses it. There can be no excuse for these mad men. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, an Old Line Whig paper, says:

"If the people of Kansas, or any portion of them, have deliberately determined to 'resist' any attempt to enforce the laws by the collection of the taxes those laws have imposed, Governor Walker will utterly fail in his duty, if he does not employ whatever force is necessary to put down such open rebellion. And the men who suppose that in refusing such obedience to the laws and in resisting the Government in enforcing them, they will have the sympathy of any considerable number of their fellow-citizens outside of the Territory of Kansas, will find themselves egregiously mistaken."

We have another stronger endorsement from the New York *Times*, a paper which supported FREMONT and the Black Republican ticket, which says:

The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a Government within a Government. They refuse to recognize the Territorial Government—and the Topeka Government has not recognized them. They accordingly proceed to recognize themselves, and to constitute a free city in the heart of the Territory. They take up what is an absolutely anomalous ground. They go back in the most literal manner to first principles, and establish in Kansas such a condition of society as obtained in Israel before the days of the Judges. If there were no shadow of a Government in Kansas—if open civil war raged in that Territory, and the bonds of the Federal Union had been loosened—we could understand the propriety of this proceeding and see its relations to civil order. But the most infatuated defender of the people of Lawrence must surely find it difficult to dispose fairly of the facts set forth by Gov. Walker in his Proclamation, which we publish to-day.

It is impossible that any man of common loyalty and common sense, occupying the position of a Federal officer in Kansas, should look quietly on upon such an absolute and contemptuous disregard of his authority, and of the very existence of the Government which he represents, as is manifested by the citizens of Lawrence in their municipal organization. If a peaceful solution of the Kansas question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil war should again break out there, to spread thence throughout the Union, let those who cherish this belief make it plainly known, that we may understand what is before us. But let us not hear cries of "peace" from those whose conviction is that peace is a chimera, nor proclamations of regard for law from those who believe that law in these United States has become alternately a farce and a tyranny, that our Government is an irremediable imposture, and that nothing can secure the quiet organization of a great Territory of the Union but the entire withdrawal from that Territory, of every pretence and appearance of Federal authority.

We believe that the entire conservative voice of the country will applaud the Proclamation of Gov. WALKER, warning the Lawrence rebels of the consequences of their defiance, and declaring that the Territorial Laws shall be executed. The Washington *Union*, we do not doubt, reflects the sentiments of the Democratic party, and of the administration in the following language which it uses:

The pledge of the general government and his oath of office will oblige Gov. Walker to employ the whole force of that government if necessary, to carry out those pledges, and see that the laws are carried into effect. We are advised that the troops at Leavenworth, that were about to march to Utah have been ordered to move upon Lawrence, and that Gov. Walker will accompany them. This shows that he is in earnest, and that he means to do his duty promptly. Brother Beecher thought that the logic of Sharpe's rifles was more convincing than the Bible, when used against border ruffians; and we are not without faith in the convincing influences of the same species of argument when addressed to the rebellious Abolitionists, through Minie muskets. Indeed, it seems to be admitted that no other argument will do. Governor Walker has done everything that man could do, to give confidence to the people of Kansas, to restore peace and quiet to the Territory, to protect the rights of all, to execute the laws fairly and justly, and to carry out the just and proper policy of the Government. He gave them assurance of this in his inaugural address, in his speeches, and in his personal interviews and conversations. So anxious was he to satisfy these mad fanatics of his fair intentions, and of the justice and good faith of his government, and to take away from them every cause and shadow of excuse for discontent and resistance to the laws, that, in the judgment of many, he went further than was fairly warranted by his instructions. His anxiety in this respect was so great that it subjected him to censure and abuse. A small portion of the South thought that they saw in his anxious efforts to conciliate the Abolitionists a betrayal of their peculiar interests, and straightway denounced him as a traitor and violator of a most sacred trust—with what justice the arguments which we have already adduced, and the present attitude of the Abolitionists in Kansas, very fully show. In the presence of the great difficulties to be overcome, surrounded by men disaffected to him and to the government that sent him there, he shaped his course, and initiated a policy so just and fair in itself, that, if carried out faithfully, it would take from them every plausible pretext for further resistance to the laws. But yet it has not satisfied them. They think that he has conceded too little; the alarmists of the South think that he has conceded too much—and thus he is assailed by the one and resisted by the other; but the opinion of the people of the country is, that he meant to do right, and they will sustain him. Certain it is, that the laws of the Territory will be executed, and the policy of the government carried out to its fullest extent.

Our political friends at the South who have cast censure on Governor Walker must see in this proclamation a determination on his part to maintain the laws, while he is exerting himself for the peaceable solution of the Kansas difficulties. They have evidently mistaken the man, if they have at any time supposed that his sympathies were with the abolitionists of that Territory. All doubts should now be removed.

☞Let pleasure be ever so innocent, the excess is always criminal.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Banks and the Industrial Classes.

It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that in the United States those who control capital are less ready to aid the producing classes than in Europe. In England, the country banks, by their liberal policy and their fostering aid to enterprising but struggling labor, have assisted largely in making Great Britain the great manufacturing nation which she is. If a laboring man, in his working garret, invents a machine capable of producing an article of utility and commercial value, he can go with confidence to the banker, and, at a moderate rate of interest, secure an advance of money equal in amount to the estimated value of his invention. This enables him to purchase materials and supply orders. These orders increase his business, and with it the banker increases the amount of the accommodations, and thus, by slow and steady degrees, the artisan becomes a manufacturer. This is legitimate banking business, and were it not for such aid, hundreds would never succeed who have succeeded. An instance will serve as an illustration. Joseph Guillot, the celebrated steel-pen maker, now a millionaire, was thirty years ago a workman, earning his thirty shillings, about six dollars a week. He was possessed of an inventive talent, and introduced several improvements in manufacturing steel pens, received ready and liberal assistance from the banks to enable him to carry out the designs of his business, and now employs hundreds of people, and exports his manufactures to every portion of the civilized world. In Scotland, there are numerous similar instances among her heavy manufacturers, who have risen to opulence from the very smallest beginnings through the judicious aid of banks.

But in this country, banks, bankers and capitalists generally, seem to think more of corporate and individual interests than of the general commercial and industrial prosperity of the communities in which they are located. The speculator upon other men's industry stands higher in the banker's books than he who by his labor produces actual value, and adds to the general wealth of the country.—The artisan who by his skillful labor is adding $300 per year to his invested capital, and could add $600 if he had bank accommodation at a fair rate of interest for that amount to invest as stock in trade, when he seeks a loan is told, to "get a good endorser"—a man of equal wealth and equal prospects with himself will not do—but he must get "some such man" to endorse his note, and the banker grumblingly tells him that his bill is so small that it is scarcely worth his attention. But the speculators endorsing for each other can readily obtain their tens of thousands.

A large addition was made by the last Legislature to the banking capital of Pennsylvania, and a fair proportion of it in our own city. The new banks are about to go into operation, and if they wish to achieve the largest commercial usefulness in their power, and at the same time "make it pay," they will pay more attention than banks in this State have usually done, to furthering the interests of workingmen—the class of actual producers. A business of this kind would be a safe business, for the risks would be few and each risk small in itself. If a young mechanic applies for aid let some officer of the bank ascertain the value of his stock in trade, and with endorsers of his own class upon his paper, give him credit to the amount of his "cash value," as a producing citizen. Workingmen, if they saw a prospect of aid of this kind, would co-operate and gradually establish large manufactories. They would cease to harp upon the fictions about the adverse interests of labor and capital, with which demagogues now poison their minds, and the whole public would be benefitted.

This theme is a fruitful one and might be greatly enlarged upon, but our intention was simply to direct the attention of some of the new banks to the policy, in a community like our own, of affording a fair share of their accommodations to the industrial classes, who will be found on trial to be at least as honest, as prompt, as safe and as cautious as the majority of those who now have the easiest access to the banker's coffers.

GEN. PACKER AND PROHIBITION.—An effort has been made by the *Journal* and other opposition presses, to create the impression that Gen. Packer, when in the State Senate, was a Maine Law man, and advocated the passage of the somewhat celebrated Jug Law, so called—although this enactment was made *two years after he retired from the Senate!* The same party that now attacks Gen. Packer is the party that was loudest in advocating prohibitory and restrictive laws, then, and denounced in unmeasured terms Gen. Packer and the whole democratic party because they would not go into its restrictive and proscriptive measures. It is the same party that, in the Legislature of 1855, when Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism ran riot at Harrisburg, so far disregarded the voice of the sovereign people, as to enact a prohibitory law—providing "*that no license for the sale of liquors shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn or tavern*," &c. See Pamphlet Laws of 1855, page 226.

The truth is, that Gen. Packer during his entire Senatorial career, did nothing more than to vote for leaving the whole question of prohibition to the decision of the sovereign people. His acts are part of the Legislative history of the State, and an examination of the Journals of the Senate, during the time he was a member of the body, will show that this is his only offence—nothing more. And this is doubtless the reason why these political co-temperance writers and orators are now attacking him.—*Reading Gazette.*

LEAVING THE AMALGAMATION.—We are requested by Mr. JOHN W. BOWEN, of Napier township, to state, that although he has been a zealous WHIG all his life, and VOTED the Know Nothing Ticket after the dissolution of the Whig party—he cannot go ABOLITIONISM, which is now the banner under which the leaders of his old party rally. He, therefore, wishes it to be put upon record that he is tired of the Tom-foolery which, for some years has governed the conduct of the opposition to the Democracy, and that he intends, at the approaching election, to vote for General PACKER and the whole Democratic State and County Ticket, an example which will be followed by hundreds of other honest Whigs in Bedford county who have been similarly surfeited with the abominations of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism. Mr. Bowen is a man of the first respectability, and ranks among our most intelligent citizens.—We congratulate him upon the noble determination at which he has arrived, and cordially welcome him to a party which is founded upon the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Let all other conscientious men do likewise, and they will never regret the step.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Murder most Foul.

From the solemn hanging of a horse thief by a band of regulators, or the shooting of a political opponent for an offensive expression of opinion, to the killing of two old persons for the sake of a little money, is, says the *North American*, a considerable descent in crime, though, perhaps, not so great as an unreflecting public may imagine. There is always some incentive to the sacrifice of human life whenever it is taken by violence.—The atrocious act of killing a man in a political dispute is excused by the perpetrator as done in an ungovernable rage, and under provocation. The robber, on the other hand, who breaks into a farm house, kills the aged farmer and his wife, and steals the money so carefully hoarded up, is stimulated by the appetite for plunder. In either case a murder is committed; and, as there are few robbers who desire to kill their victims, while there are many genteel brawlers who stand ready with a loaded pistol or a bowie knife to inflict mortal wounds on slight provocation, perhaps, after all, the latter is more of a nuisance than the former.

But there is something revolting in a murder committed for mere plunder, and however we may reason on the subject, human nature stands aghast in horror of it as the deepest atrocity in all the dark catalogue of crime.—More especially in cases like the murder at M'Keesport, Allegheny county, do we shudder to find relatives of the poor victims conspiring in the fatal plot to obtain a little money at such a dreadful cost. The telegraph informed our readers on Monday that the three wretches who were arrested as the murderers of the WILSON family, have been convicted of the deed. It is so rare to witness the execution of a woman, that possibly the female, CHARLOTTE JONES, who is among the convicts, may escape in this case; but such mercy is a great wrong upon the community. If ever a criminal deserved hanging, she certainly does; and we hope that no maudlin sympathy will be invoked in her behalf to secure her immunity from punishment. She was the niece of Mr. WILSON and his aged sister. These two poor old persons have given her shelter at their farm house many a time; and only a few days before the murder she had been staying there, having no where else to go. She it was who found out the fact of her uncle having saved up some hundreds of dollars which he kept in the house. She left his hospitable roof to consort with robbers, and aid in their desperate scheme of plunder. She appears, from the revelations made upon the trial, to have been an utterly abandoned wretch. Her brother was in the gang and saw her practices. The murder was deliberately planned, as she has confessed. In pursuance of the arrangement, she went with her horrible associates, at the dead hour of midnight, to her uncle's house, knocked at the door and sought admission.—Unsuspectingly, the old man descended and let her in. She has told us that there, under the roof to which she was welcomed, she stood by and saw her uncle and aunt murdered before her eyes by the men whom she had guided there to commit the deed. She showed them where the money was concealed, and shared it with them, and then they all escaped. Suspicion was fastened upon her as soon as the murder was discovered. It was known that she had been staying at the house, and her reckless character and destitution of means supplied the motives. She was met going in a different direction to that she had indicated when she first left her uncle, and her contradictory accounts of herself increased the suspicion. She was arrested, and her accomplices were also soon taken. She confessed her participation and told the story. If ever a set of criminals deserved hanging, she and the two men who have been convicted with her, do beyond all doubt. The atrocity of the deed exceeds anything of recent date.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A foreman in one of the departments of Jackson & Wiley's machine shop, named Patten, met with a fall Wednesday morning, which resulted in his death about 24 hours afterward. He had charge of the building of iron fencing, in which Messrs. J. & W. are extensively engaged, and soon after the whistle was sounded in the morning was employed in lowering some of this fencing from the second to the first floor, by means of a rope and pulleys, through a trap door. In swinging off some of the fencing, Mr. Patten caught hold of the rope and swung off with it, as is frequently done, to steady it. His weight with that of the fencing proved too heavy for the pully fastenings and they gave way precipitating Mr. Patten, to the floor below, a distance of some seventeen feet. He was taken up in a senseless state, and carried to his residence on Abbott street, where he lingered until yesterday morning, perfectly unconscious, when he died. His collar bone was broken, and his head, back and other portions of his body considerably bruised. He was not thought to be dangerous, however, until yesterday morning.—He probably received some internal injury.—Mr. Patten, as we learn, has been employed with Messrs. Jackson & Wiley, for three or four years,—was a man of most exemplary habits and had won many friends. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his untimely and sad end. His remains will be taken to Wheeling, Virginia, for interment, where his relations, and those of his widow reside.—*Detroit (Mich.) Democrat*, July 9th.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—The *Herald of Freedom* of the 27th ult., estimates the influx of population to Kansas the present season at 30,000, and is of the opinion that before winter sets in 100,000 will have been added to the permanent population of the territory.—Meantime, the human current pours on with undiminished volume. Many stop in Western Missouri, and others continue on to Northern Texas. There is a regular stream of emigrants flowing south through Lawrence and other places in Kansas, says the *Herald*, to the number of hundreds a day, looking for a warmer climate.

POISON PORK.—A distiller in Kentucky publishes a letter in the Ohio *Farmer*, in which he says he has discovered an effective remedy for the hog cholera, which has been prevailing so extensively at the West. His remedy is, as soon as he finds the hogs beginning to get sick, or to die, to mix a quantity of arsenic with their feed, and that invariably makes them healthy again, the powerful mineral poison of the still slops. If his statement is correct, what must be the character of the arsenic and strychnine fed hogs?—*Cin. Gazette.*

A GOOD PAINT FOR FARMERS.—It is said the following recipe makes a good and lasting paint:

"One part white lead, one part gypsum or plaster of Paris, and one part lime, ground together in oil, the same as lead paint.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line---Here and There a Little.

☞Read the New Advertisements in to-day's paper.

☞Dr. Hardman will be in town on Saturday.

SODA FOUNTAIN.—Call at Read's Drug Store—he has a new Soda Fountain in operation.

☞Labor and prudence relieve us from three great evils—vice, want and indolence.

☞We notice that the shipments of Broad Top coal have been much heavier for a few days past than for some time previous.

☞When Godard goes up next in his balloon, he intends to take a thermometer with him too see how high the mercury will rise.

BEEF! BEEF!—Mr. George Overfelt has commenced the butchering business at Christ. Schneider's old stand.—Beef can be had regularly every Tuesday and Friday morning.

☞At the close of the month of June, the balance in the United States Treasury was $18,166,944.

☞The *very* latest novelty in dress in Paris is crinoline *sleeves*. Now, then, stand off entirely!

☞It has been wittily said that Cupid's food is *arrow* root.

☞There's a "good time coming." We have not yet been informed as to the precise time. Perhaps it will be in a "few days."

☞BACHELORS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Squiggins knows how to live in these hard times. He got married a short time ago because kissing saves him fifty per cent on his sugar tax.

☞The Abolitionist and American Committees of this county have issued a call for a "Union County Convention." A most admirable movement!

DECIDEDLY DOUBTFUL—Whether the opposition factions in Huntingdon county can nominate a ticket that will be satisfactory to both factions. It can't be done.

☞Quite an improvement has been made in the appearance of the "Altoona Tribune." We hope it may pay the enterprizing editors.

☞The *Scientific American* says that a little diluted liquid ammonia, poured upon a hot iron plate, in a greenhouse, has a wonderful effect in developing flowers and leaves.

VIOLENT HAIL STORM.—We have been informed that the hail storm on Wednesday evening last, greatly injured the grain crops some three or four miles from this place. Most of the hail stones were as large as the largest sized walnuts.

☞"Warn the Committees to be on their guard," were the dying words of the patriot, Thomas Jefferson. We repeat them to all who are charged with the duty of Democratic organization throughout the State.

☞Queen Victoria's titled, pampered pets, with Graces, Highnesses, &c., attached to their names, are now pondering o'er some means of removing their present dependence on America. Something must be done. Yankee insolence and vaunting must be checked. But how to do it is a question not yet solved.

☞The present limits of the city of St. Louis, recently extended, contain 9,850 acres, or an area of fifteen and a half square miles. The length of the city is six and one-forth miles, width two and a half miles.

☞The Buffalo Advertiser complains that the city is flooded with Spanish quarter dollars. The brokers who bought them up in March at 20 and 22 cents have since paid them out at 25; and an American quarter is a rarity. In New York city a Spanish quarter is said to be rarely seen.

☞The directors of the Ohio and Mississippi road have recently appropriated $300,000 for the purpose of fencing in the line, and thus facilitating travel and transportation, besides insuring additional safeguards to life and property.

☞The Patent Office has received from California a new brandy, which is called California grape brandy.—This liquor is said to possess an excellent flavor, and to be far more palatable than the best brandy imported from Europe.

☞Spider bites can be cured, it is said, by wetting the place affected with cold water as fast as it absorbs or dries up.

☞It is stated that the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine are rapidly finding favor in California. Already several enterprising citizens have engaged extensively in these new branches of culture and manufacture, and with highly satisfactory prospects.

☞The Famale Academy built at Williamsburg, Va., five years ago, at an expense of $10,000. was sold last week, at public auction, for $2,500, taxes and insurance for the last three years.

☞A man, on Friday last, in St. Louis, was fined $50 for using obscene language on the street, while ladies were passing. All vulgarity and profanity in the public street should be punished in the same way.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The Republican says the curculio has destroyed a great deal of the fruit in and about Monongahela city. There will be but little of any kind of fruit.

☞The celebrated Dan Rice is travelling through Canada, with his mammoth circus, trained animals, educated mules, &c. We notice that he winds up his long advertisement in the Provincial papers with the accustomed line of "God Save the Queen."

☞Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of every thing; it is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion.

A WHIG ELECTED.—Mr. A. A. Lockwood, a straight-out, old-line Whig, has been elected Mayor of San Antonia, Texas. There were three candidates in the field, and the vote stood: Lockwood, Whig, 528; Gallagher, Democrat, 384; Beck, American, 57.

☞How utterly low and depraved must be the man who breathes the slightest word, insinuation or hint calculated to injure the reputation of a virtuous woman.—When such approaches you, turn away from him, and if he pursues spurn him from you, as a thing unfit to notice.

☞The editors of the Clinton *Democrat* have come to the conclusion to cut from their exchange list every paper copying editorials from it without giving them credit.—Our Clinton brothers don't reflect on the compliment it is to have these larcenies committed. Henceforth we are to expect something worth stealing in the columns of the *Democrat*, which, heretofore, we have not discovered. Ha! ha!

A NEW GRAPE.—J. C. Kilborn, of Beamsville, Canada West, writes of a new wine grape growing at that place, which he thinks "liking to prove the best native wine grape yet introduced to the American public." It is a very vigorous grower, and one of them covers a space four rods square, running over the trees. From this vine last year, three barrels of wine were made.

☞We are glad to see that our friend G. Nelson Smith, Esq., editor of the *Mountain Echo*, has been re-nominated by the democrats of Cambria county for representative to the State Legislature.

☞An elderly gentleman traveling in a stage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if the conversation did not make his head ache? He replied, "No madam; I have been married upwards of twenty-eight years."

☞Mr. Pownall, of Jersey Mountain, Berkeley county, Va., has lost several head of cattle, within a few weeks past, from that destructive disease to cattle, the bloody murrain. Mr. Theodore Harrison and a Mr. Sickley, near Ridgeville, in the same county, have also lost several head of cattle recently from the same disease.

☞An English paper gives an account of a tea party of sixty old women, who were the mothers of eight hundred and sixty-nine children. They must have had something to talk about at that tea party, we should think.

☞Wilmot has swallowed the Plug Ugly creed—how will he now settle accounts with the German Republicans, whom he has been deceiving. He is like the boy who borrowed a stick of candy of a comrade to show how he could swallow it and pull it out of his ear. He swallowed it, and then twisted himself about in various ways to extract it, but at length informed his companion that he had forgotten that part of the trick.

ACCIDENT.—A friend of ours up Broad Top, a few days since, attempted to seize a favorable opportunity, but his hold slipped, and he fell to the ground considerably injured, but not so dangerously as to be beyond recovery.

EGGS FOR BURNS.—The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain and exclude the burned parts from the air. This simple remedy seems to us more preferable to collodion, or even cotton.—*Scientific American.*

☞Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; as common sufferings are far stronger links than common joys.

☞The last form of the spirit rapping delusion is said to be the attempt to summon back the spirit of the old Whig party. The "National Intelligencer" considers itself a "medium."

☞When you are disposed to be vain of your mental acquirements, look up to those whoare more accomplished than yourself, that you may be fired with emulation; but when you feel dissatisfied with your circumstances, look down on those beneath you, that you may learn contentment.

☞The Southern wheat crop is said to be the largest ever grown in that part of the Union. Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina produced, in the aggregate, four and a half millions of bushels, and Charleston is the market for the whole of it. For the last nine months there have been exported to Spain from Charleston some 60,000 barrels of flour, in sacks and barrels, said to equal the Spanish article.

MEN DROWNED IN A FIGHT.—Two men were drowned in Whitmore lake, on the 4th. In company with their wives and a little girl, they were sailing on the lake, when an altercation ensued the men clinched, in the struggle upset the boat, and they fought in the water until both sank. The women and little girl were all saved by clinging to the boat until rescued.

☞Most men are born in a particular locality because they can't help it. Smith of the Johnstown *Echo*, however, is an exception to the general rule. He says he was born in Westmoreland county at his own particular request!

☞That was a wise nigger, who, in speaking of the happiness of married people said, "Dat ar 'pend altogedder how dey enjoy demselbs."

☞An umbrella has been "discovered" in Salem, which has been used sixty years.

☞A wife in this State has shown how wives may run away without rendering themselves liable to be advertised as having left their husbands' bed and board. She took her bed with her.

☞Waste not, want not, is a good motto for a kitchen.

Shocking Accident.

We learn from the Altoona *Tribune*, that on Saturday night, 18th inst., at about 9.50 P. M., a young man, named Malcolm D. Roesh, residing at Elizabeth Furnace, met his death in a shocking manner, by being run over by the Fast Passenger Train Westward, near the old Water station, about a mile and a half east of this place. He was lying on the track, from some unknown cause, and was not perceived by the engineer or fireman of the train. They saw something dark on the track, but not looking like a man they supposed it to be a pile of cinder. The deceased's head was completely severed from his body, which was mangled in a most shocking manner. The deceased was not identified until after the jury had rendered a verdict and his body had been sent to the county Poor House.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, the Coroner, Jas. Funk, Esq., arrived in Altoona and summoned the following jury: W. M. Allison, Price M. Johnson, George B. Cramer, Charles R. M'Crea, John Trout and James Kearney, who after being duly sworn according to law, proceeded to examine the body, which had been brought to town and was then lying in a baggage car at the depot.

[Several witnesses were examined, but we have only room for the following:]

Dr. C. J. Hirst, sworn:—Was called to examine body of unknown man, lying dead in baggage car; did so; found hole about 2½ inches in length in anterior part of skull, a little to left of medium line; also fracture on back part of head, about one inch in diameter; through these holes most of brain has been pressed out; the head was severed from body; left collar bone was dislocated; left shoulder blade fractured; left arm bone broken in two places immediately below shoulder joint; left arm very much bruised immediately above wrist joint; thumb and fore-finger of right hand torn off; wrist joint and balance of hand considerably injured; a number of marks and bruises on body between shoulder and pelvis, would not be fatal; left leg near hip joint broken in two places; left and front part of pelvis crushed in; right side of pelvis fractured; wound about 1 inch in length on right side of medium line of abdomen, resembling somewhat a gun-shot wound, but might have been made by fractured bone inside; left leg broken above ancle, in two places, with bone protruding; little toe of right foot broken; bodies generally remain warm for one or two hours after death; such wounds as I have described could have been inflicted by cars running over body; no wound seems to indicate the previous murder of deceased; had the throat of deceased been cut previously to body being placed on the track, but little blood would have been found on cars; if killed without loss of blood, and blood had not congealed in body, it would necessarily have been forced upon the cars by the great pressure; could not state positively whether deceased was intoxicated or not; the body is now in a state of decomposition and emits an unpleasant odor which would overcome any smell of liquor; persons of acute perception might distinguish the presence of liquor immediately after death, before the body had become cold; liquor not always perceptible after death, especially where the head had been severed from the body, which would allow smell of liquor to escape; the head being severed from the body and the upper part of chest exposed, would cause body to cool much quicker than if body were compact.

In accordance with the above facts the Jury rendered a verdict "that the unknown man, (since identified as Malcolm D. Roesh,) came to his death on the Pa. R. R., near the old water station, about 1½ miles east of Altoona, by being run over by the Fast Passenger Train, Westward, on the evening of Saturday, July 18th, 1857, about 9.50 o'clock, P. M., the said unknown man having been lying on the track from some cause unknown to the jury."

Considerable suspicion of foul play having been committed existing in the community, from the fact that the blood on the ballast and ties did not seem abundant enough for such an accident; that the body was not very warm when found; that an intoxicated man could hardly have crossed the open bridge on this side of the spot, and the contradictory statements of the occupants of a house in the vicinity, where an illegal traffic in liquor was carried on, led a number of our citizens, in company with Esquire Douty and Good to visit the spot, and examine the occupants of said house, on Monday morning.—The woman whose looks are by no means prepossessing, was very excited and impudent in her answers. Said her husband was absent on business and would not be home for some time. That he had seen the ded'd., and that he was very drunk so that her husband had to help him over the bridge. Protested their innocence of his murder, without any body's hinting at it, and made quite a number of contradictory statements. She was evidently the worse of liquor. On searching the house her husband was found in bed. They were then examined separately. The woman all the time tried to get within hearing of the man. The following is their evidence:

Henry Warebaugh, sworn.—Saw deceased about dusk; not quite dark; saw him after East Line train had gone down; may be half an hour afterwards; I walked faster than the deceased and gained on him; he staggered and seemed very drunk; did not help him over the bridge; watched every step expecting him to fall through; after he was over thought he was safe; after he got over I went into the house and went to bed; when going came down afterwards, I got up and looked out; deceased had no bundle nor stick; did'nt know anything about it till next morning, when Peter Hempfield's boys told me; went to bed this morning because I was sick with pain in stomach; deceased was not in house at all; did not speak to him at all.

Susanna Warebaugh, sworn.—Never saw man; was not in house; husband was not at home on Saturday night; don't know what time he came home; some of the children were in bed; John Hempfield was the last man in house that evening; Doug. McCartney was fishing in neighborhood and was in the house just before dark; my husband is very often sick; no man in house on Saturday except McCartney; could not see man on railroad on Saturday night; did'nt see my husband till he came on porch; was doing nothing on porch when he came; went off to bed immediately; Hempfield had left before my husband came home; heard man was killed after breakfast next morning; not before; husband told me he had heard engine down and supposed something was wrong; went out and looked; saw blood and brains on track; (showed spot where seen.)

It is considerably contradictory in its character, but we suppose that is accounted for by the fact that liquor was sold by them, and they were afraid of being returned, and they were very "dutch," and consequently easily scared. Thence they naturally enough talked at random trying to conceal as much as possible. They denied selling liquor and yet a barrel of it was found in the house. Deeming it useless to attempt anything further the majority of the party returned to town.

We don't think the deceased was murdered, or if he was, at least not by them. That they know more about him than they acknowledge we have no doubt. We believe he was in their house on the night of his death.—The fact that they sold liquor renders this highly probable. If drunk, he got his liquor there and was by them helped across the bridge, shortly before the cars came along. They might even have robbed him of what little money he had, as when he left home he had between $10 and $20, and when found his port-monnaie contained only 4 cents.—There is a mystery connected with the whole affair, which time may or may not unfold, but we don't believe the man was murdered. We can't account for his being on the track just at that spot, when he had time, if Warebaugh's to be believed, to have reached Blair Furnace, which he could have done, if he crossed the bridge alone. But it is evident that neither of the Warebaugh's are to be believed. They denied all knowledge of him, we have no doubt, for the purpose of escaping an indictment for keeping a tippling house.

☞The British Government has granted to the widow of the late Hugh Miller, a pension of £70 per annum, in consideration of Mr. Miller's services to literature.

From the Boston Courier, July 14.

Is the Moon Inhabited!---Recent Discovery by the Astronomer Hansel.

It has long been known that the moon revolves on its axis in the same time in which it revolves round the earth, and that it consequently always presents nearly the same side towards the earth, while the other side is never seen from our globe. No bodies of water nor clouds can be seen on the moon by the aid of the most powerful telescope, nor is the apparent direction of stars close to its edge changed by refraction, as would be the case if an atmosphere enveloped the moon. Hence it has been inferred by Whewell, the reputed author of a late work entitled "Of Plurality of Worlds," that the moon has no atmosphere or water, and, consequently, no inhabitants.

This inference is shown to be inconclusive by a recent discovery of the astronomer Hansel, whose study of the moon's motion, continued for many years, has established the fact that the centre of gravity of the moon, instead of being like that of earth, at the centre of figure, is beyond that centre, and farther from the side next to the earth than it is from the other side by seventy-four miles. The nearer side of the moon, therefore, is a vast, expanded protuberance or mountain, seventy-four miles high; and any fluid, whether air or water, would flow downwards from the nearer to the farther side of the moon, where for aught we know, intelligent living beings may exist. The nearer side of the moon cannot be inhabited, at least by beings to whose existence air and water are essential as it is the case with all terrestial animals.

The late celebrated mathematician, Gauss, proposed as a means of settling the question, whether the moon is inhabited, that a huge monument should be erected on the steppes of Siberia, as a signal to the inhabitants of the moon, in the hope that they might be induced to erect a similar signal to apprise us of their existence. The discovery of Hansel shows that such an experiment could be attended with no success, inasmuch as the inhabitants of the moon, if there are any, being on the farther side, could not see a monument on the earth.

It may not be uninteresting to add, that it has been discovered, within a few years, by means of long continued, hourly observations with the barometer, that the moon exerts an appreciable influence on the pressure of the atmosphere; and also by means of long-continued magnetic observations, that it exerts an influence on the declination of the magnetic needle.

LOST LUGGAGE.—People in the United States are rather careless of their lives when travelling, but they are a great deal more careless of their luggage. Every railroad company has a depository, in which are placed all the trunks, boxes, carpet bags, and parcels that are not claimed by passengers, and these accumulate with surprising rapidity. Under the law of New York, all such unclaimed articles may be sold when they have remained on hand more than a year, and the New York Central Railroad Company announces such a sale to take place at Albany on the 18th of August. They advertise a list of no less than two thousand one hundred and six articles that had accumulated during the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855. In these are comprised trunks, boxes, chests, portmanteaus, valises, carpet-bags, band-boxes, hat-boxes, bags, bundles, and packages of every size and description. About one half of these are not marked in any way, while others are only marked imperfectly by initials or ciphers. The aggregate value of these articles and their contents must be many thousands of dollars. On all the railroads of the United States there must be annually some hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of personal property lost or abandoned in this way.

HOW TO MAKE TEA PROPERLY.—The proper way to make a cup of good tea is a matter of some importance The plan which I have practiced for these twelve months is this:

The tea pot is at once filled up with boiling water; then the tea is put in the pot, and is allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used; the leaves gradually absorb the water, and as gradually sink to the bottom; the result is, that the tea leaves are not scalded, as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the true flavour of the tea. In truth, much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice.

☞Humphrey Marshall describes the American party as "a broad and quiet river that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and beauty on all sides, and losing itself only in the expanded ocean of the nation's weal!" An ex-Know-Nothing friend of the Louisville *Democrat* says that, according to his experience, it is like a country road he once traveled, which, at the start was broad and plain, straight and smooth, promising a pleasant journey and speedy arrival at the desired goal, but soon began to twist around fences and wind through the woods, becoming less distinct at every step, until, at last, it ended in a rabbit track, and ran into the ground.

LEMON JUICE IN DROPSY.—Lemons are recommended for dropsey in a Russian Medical Journal, and are said to be beneficial in the most hopeless cases. The first day one lemon was taken, after taking the peel off, and cutting it up into small pieces, in sugar; the two following days three were given, and afterwards eighteen every day. For nourishment meat was given. In every case the water came off on the seventh day.

STATE CANALS.—The sale of the Main Line leaves we believe, in the hands of the State, the following lines of Canal in operation:—

Delaware Division,	60	miles.
Susquehanna Division	41	"
North Branch Div. and Extension	165	"
West Branch Division	76	"
Total	342	"

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, July 25.—In the Flour market there is no change to notice. The article is dull, and the tendency of prices is evidently in favor of buyers. Only about 900 barrels were disposed of at $5,87½@7 ₱ barrel for standard brands, at which figures it is freely offered, and $7,50 for extra, including 750 barrels at the latter rate. Small sales to the trade within the range of these figures for superfine, and $7,75 up to $9,50 for extra and fancy lots. Rye flour is steady at $4,75. Corn meal is very quiet—110 barrels Pennsylvania sold at $3,90 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The receipts of new Wheat are increasing, but the demand for it is limited, and prices are again 2@3c. lower. Sales of 2300 bushels good and prime red at $1,80 @1,86, and 300 bushels good white at $1,93 ₱ bushel; 2200 bushels choice white, deliverable on the 10th of August, sold at $1,80. Rye is steady at $1. Corn is in steady demand—sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 90c. part afloat, and 1000 bushels white, in store, on private terms. Oats are dull—sales of 1500 bushels at 56c. ₱ bushel, which is a decline.

In Cloverseed nothing doing. A small sale of Timothy at $3,75 ₱ bushel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.
Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, have appointed the 10th day of August, next, for hearing the application of Jacob Megahan, of Brady township, who has applied for the benefit of an Act of Assembly, entitled "AN ACT RELATING TO INSOLVENT DEBTORS," approved on the 16th day of June, 1836. M. F. CAMPBELL, Pro't'y.
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 29, 1857.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Two valuable and well improved farms, situated within one mile of Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., one of which contains about 109 acres, about 40 cleared and under good fence, having thereon erected a new well finished two story plank house, with back buildings attached, a two story frame house, a frame barn, and a saw mill.

The other (adjoining the above) contains 87 acres or thereabouts, 45 of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a superior new dwelling house, a new barn, spring house and other out-buildings. Apply to FRANCIS GIBBONS,
July 29. 1857-3t. Loretto, Pa

$200 REWARD!—By a resolution of the Burgess and Town Council, of the borough of Huntingdon, I am authorized to offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, who set fire to the building of B. E. McMurtrie, on the 12th inst.
JOHN SIMPSON,
Huntingdon, July 22, 1857-3t. Chief Burgess.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE.—DAVID GROVE informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store on Hill street, Huntingdon, a few doors west of Wm. Orbison's residence, where he will at all times be prepared to supply customers with

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES OF THE BEST,
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

at wholesale and retail. Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Confectionaries, Hams, Salt, Brooms, Buckets, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.; in fact, every article usually kept in a Grocery Store.

As I am determined to sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST, I want everybody to call and examine my stock and prices. DAVID GROVE.
Huntingdon, July 22, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 10th day of AUGUST, 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

☞One hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, having thereon erected a two story log house and a double log barn, a small orchard and about forty-five acres cleared, adjoining lands of George Wagner on the east, Abraham Wagner on the west, and Wm. McLain on the south. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Wagoner.

ALSO—All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public street, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings, known and formerly occupied as a mansion house &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd, and by indenture dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by Geo. W. Speer and James McIlduff to Cassville Seminary, the said deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—All that tract of land surveyed in the name of Gideon Hill, situate in the "big lick woods," Huntingdon county, within the following lines, to wit: Beginning at a pine, thence south fifty-eight and a half degrees west, one hundred and eighty-two perches to a post; thence south forty-two degrees east, forty-two perches to a post; thence south sixty-nine degrees east, one hundred and sixty perches to a post; thence north, one degree east, seventy-two perches to a post; thence north, twelve degrees west, one hundred and fourteen perches to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Hoffer.

ALSO—A certain lot of ground adjoining the borough of Birmingham, containing about one acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of John Owens, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Water Street on the south, lands of Shoenberger on the north and east, on which is erected a brick building, 70 feet in length and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with a stone basement, known as the "Mountain Female Seminary." Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Mountain Female Seminary.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jas. Entrekin on the south, John B. Weaver on the east, and by Shirley and others, with the following improvements thereon erected, to wit: a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out-buildings, part of which said land is cleared and under a state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John A. Weaver.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land known as the Henry Houpt tract, containing about 270 acres, on Broad Top, Tod township, adjoining lands of R. Hare Powel, Gen. A. P. Wilson, and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and barn, and other improvements, and about 100 acres cleared thereon.

Also—A tract of land known as the Corbin tract, containing 300 acres and allowance, situate on Rocky Ridge, Tod township, adjoining lands of Taylor's heirs and others.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, warranted in the name of Speer & Martin, containing 96 acres, 153 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the same, warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, containing 152 acres, 98 perches and allowance.

Also—A tract of land situate on Broad Top, Tod township, warranted in the name of Speer & Dougherty, containing 439 acres, 51 perches and allowance, adjoining the Wm. Houck Coal Land Tract, John McLain, Michael J. Martin and others.

Also—All the interest of said defendant in the land of Michael J. Martin and Joseph S. Martin, (now dec'd.) which he holds under certain articles of agreement for the same with John Dougherty and Geo. W. Speer, or otherwise as the same appears of Record in Huntingdon.

Also—All the following mentioned rights and interest of said defendant as evidenced by the agreements and conveyances, recorded in Huntingdon county in Record Book L, No. 2, from page 364 to page 376 inclusive, viz:

All defendant's right to mine, take and convey away the iron ore on lands of Michael Garner, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, containing about 40 acres, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Samuel Hetrick and Tussey mountain lands.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Yocum in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Harris, Enoch Isenberg, Solomon Rough and Peightal and Grove, containing about 106 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Henry Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurts, Samuel Harris, and John Lee and James Moore, containing about 25 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of John Grove, in said township, bounded by lands of James Moore, Harris & Hoover, Samuel Harris & Hoover, containing about 100 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Solomon Rough, in said township, bounded by lands of Peightal, widow Fink, D. & B. Grove and Trexler's heirs, containing about 100 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Samuel Harris, in said township, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz, Trexler's heirs, John Lee and Isaac Yocum, containing about 297 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of John Lee, in said township, bounded by lands of J. A. Moore, Trexler's heirs, L. & I. Hoover and another, containing about 158 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Joseph McCoy in Walker township, county aforesaid, bounded by land of John Robb, other land of said Joseph McCoy, Eleazor Lloyd's heirs and S. S. Wharton, containing about 75 acres.

Also—Iron ore on land of Philip Garner, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Michael Garner, David Brumbaugh, Samuel Hetrick and mountain lands, containing about 48 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jacob F. Hoover, in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Hoover, Isaac Peightal, Samuel Harris, and mountain land, containing about 130 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jonas Buchwalter, in Walker township, bounded by lands of Samuel Peightal, Isaac Kurtz and James Moore, containing about 160 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Catharine Zeke, in Walker township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Kurtz and Jonas Buchwalter, containing about 47 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Bowers in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Grove, J. Frank's heirs, James Isett, and mountain land, containing about 96 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Isaac Kurtz, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Jonas Buchwalter, Henry Harris, Reynolds' heirs, and James Moore, containing about 200 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Eleazor Lloyd, in Walker township, said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Graffius, John McCahan, and mountain lands, containing 80 acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jos. Norris, in Penn township, said county, bounded by lands of Trexler's heirs, Isaac Peightal and Samuel Harris, containing about 10 acres.

Also—Iron ore on the fifteen acre field opposite Bowers' residence on the south side of W. Ridge, land of Ludwig Hoover in Penn township on the farm now occupied by him on 8th June, 1855, and on the part next the Ridge where Trexler's Fossil ore bank is, and thence back to Tussey's mountain.

Also—Iron ore on that part of the land of Daniel Grove, in Penn township, adjoining Isaac Peightal, Isaac Yocum, Ludwig Hoover and John Grove, lying between the Red Ridge where the ore has been opened, same side of the Trexler bank, and the base of Tussey mountain.

Also—Iron ore on land of Benjamin Grove in Penn township, bounded by lands of John Grove, Garner & Bowers, John Geissinger and mountain lands, containing about two hundred and eighty-eight acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Samuel Hetrick, in Penn township, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Daniel Brumbaugh, P. & N. Garner and N. & P. Garner, containing about —— acres.

Also—Iron ore on lands of Jacob Summers, in Hopewell township, said county, bounded by lands owned by Jacob Summers, Jr., David Summers and Savage, containing about 166 acres.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William H. Irwin.

ALSO—The following described Real Estate, situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, in the county of Huntingdon, to wit: a body of land beginning at a post, corner of John Hoover and David Price, thence by land of John and David Stumbaugh, thence by land in the name of Wm. Ewing, formerly claimed by E. L. Anderson, and now owned by David Blair, thence by land in the name of James Johnston, now owned by John T. Shirley & Co., thence by land of John Bright, thence by land of John McLain, thence by land of Dr. Moore in right of John Howard, thence by W. Pearson, now W. W. Edwards, thence by land of Adam Black, John Shore and Andrew Hoff, thence by land claimed by Andrew Shore, part of a survey in name of Abraham Green, and the whole claimed by John Savage, thence by Wm. Stapleton, part of Thomas Green and Isaac Green survey, claimed by John Savage, thence by land of Jacob Kurfman, claimed by John Hooper, now Daniel Price, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and set forth in a deed from John Savage by his Attorney, &c., to James J. McIlheny, dated 16th day of August, 1855, and recorded in Record Book L, No. 2, pages 393, 4, 5, &c., containing 1652 acres and six perches and allowance, more or less, being parts of several tracts of land surveyed on warrants in the name of Isaac Green, Abraham Green, and Thomas Green, Sr., and also George Green, John Green and John Evans, patented to John Savage on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of July, and 3d day of August, 1855.

Also—The following described tracts of land situate in Cass township and Tod township, this county, beginning at a post, corner of Joshua Greenland, Esq.; thence by a survey in the name of Naomi Wright; thence by David Turner's land; thence by land of Jacob Taylor's heirs; thence by land of Andrew Parks; thence by land surveyed on a warrant in the name of William Hooper, now Peter Kurfman, and land of John Savage and Robert Speer's heirs; thence by land surveyed in the name of Dorsey Bolt, to the place of beginning, by the several courses and distances as mentioned and described in the deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforesaid, containing 589 acres, 47 perches and allowance, more or less, surveyed on warrants in the names of John and Edward Nash, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 30th days of July, 1855.

Also—A tract of land situate in the townships of Tod and Clay, beginning at a pine stump, corner of Jacob Long and Peter Kurfman's land; thence by land of Long; thence by land of John Chilcote, Jesse Smith and John and David Stumbaugh; thence by land of John Savage; thence by Isaac Moreland's land and land of Robert Gill; thence by land of George and David Long; thence by James Rankin, now Peter Kurfman, to the place of beginning; by the several courses and distances, as mentioned and described in deed aforesaid from John Savage to James J. McIlheny, dated and recorded as aforementioned, containing 517 acres, 117 perches and allowance, more or less, being land surveyed on warrants in the name of Joshua Cole and Zachariah Cheny, and patented to John Savage on the 26th and 28th days of July, A. D. 1855.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant of, in and to the following lots in the town of Mount Union, in this county, purchased by him at Trustee's Sale of Wm. B. Leas, Esq., on the 23d day of June, 1853, to wit: in the recorded plan of said town, lots Nos. 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, the same being situated in said town, as set forth and described in the deed of Wm. B. Leas, Trustee aforesaid, and each one containing, in length and breadth, the several certain quantities of land as mentioned and set forth in said deed of Wm. B. Leas to James J. McIlheny, duly recorded in the Recorder's Office, at Huntingdon, in Book J., No. 2, pages 541 and 2, &c., to which reference may be had for a more full description, &c.

Also—All the interest of defendant, James J. McIlheny, of, in and to a tract of land being the one undivided third part or interest in the same, situate in Tod township, this county, adjoining land in the name of Anthony Cook; land claimed by William Houck, and land claimed by Michael J. Martin; land of Nathan G. Horton, containing in the whole 438 acres, 40 perches and allowance, more or less, being a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to John Dougherty and George W. Speer, on the 24th July, 1848, and afterwards patented. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. McIlheny.

ALSO—Two Lots of Ground in Manor Hill, Barree township, bounded by lands of John Love on the north and west, by the main road leading to Huntingdon and Petersburg, and numbered 10 in the plan of said town—containing about ¼ acre, having thereon erected a large two story frame house, plastered outside and inside, a small store room and a carriage house.

Also—Another lot in the same town or village of Manor Hill, bounded by a lot of David Barrick, land of Josiah Cunningham, and the said road, having thereon erected a good house, and numbered — in the plan of said town.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Stewart Foster, Rebecca Jane Foster, and William C. Foster.

ALSO—The undivided half part of that certain tract of land situated in the township of West, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Wm. Moore, Samuel Mosser, Wm. Oaks, and others, containing ninety acres, be the same more or less, having thereon a Grist and Saw Mill, and connected therewith a certain water privilege, and one acre of timber land, adjoining lands of Robert Moore, William Oaks, and others, (it being the same property described and conveyed in a certain deed executed by John K. Neff and wife, dated 8th February, 1851, and recorded in Recorder's office, in said county, book H. No. 2, page 189 &c.,) together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged. GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

NOTICE—To claimants on the Main Line of the Public Works. In pursuance of the 40th section of the act of the 18th May, 1857, to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the Board of Canal Commissioners will hold sessions at the following places, for the purpose of investigating and settling the claims therein mentioned, viz:

At Hollidaysburg, on the 28th of July, to examine the debts reported due by J. D. Leet, Supervisor of the Upper Juniata division; the debts contracted by W. W. Wilson, Supervisor of the Lower Juniata division; the debts contracted, but not reported, by John Ross, Superintendent of the Portage Railroad; and the debts reported by Wm. S. Callahan, Superintendent of the said road. And at Johnstown on the 3d of August, for the purpose of examining the aforesaid claims on the Portage Railroad, together with those reported by J. M. Orr, Supervisor on the Lower Western Division.

LAND DAMAGES.—The Board will proceed over the Portage Railroad on the 31st of July, to examine the claims for damages caused by the construction of the road to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage railroad. The claimants are requested to meet the Board on the land for which they claim damages.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS L. WILSON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisaners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 10th day of August, 1857.

Thomas Adams, mechanic, Huntingdon.
Peter H. Burket, tanner, Warriorsmark.
John Bisbin, laborer, Porter.
Jacob Cresswell, agent, Tod.
Alexander B. Cunningham, merchant, Huntingdon.
Jackson J. Fee, carpenter, Henderson.
John Hunt, laborer, Cromwell.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley.
John Logan, farmer, Henderson.
David Long, farmer, Clay.
Joshua Gornell, farmer, Cass.
David Miller, farmer, Tod.
Benjamin Myers, farmer, Shirley.
J. K. McCahan, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Carens Patterson, blacksmith, Porter.
Samuel Rorer, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
William Rothrock, brewer, Huntingdon.
Thomas F. Stewart, Esq., farmer, West.
Jacob Stover, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Thomas L. States, latter (one,) Huntingdon.
William Thompson, farmer, Union.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Brown, farmer, Brady.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
John Beaver, farmer, Hopewell.
John Booth, teacher, Springfield.
Thomas Bell, carpenter, Barree.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn.
Alexander Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Alexander Coulter, laborer, Walker.
John Carl, miller, Dublin.
Abraham Crane, farmer, Franklin.
Basil Devor, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob S. Devore, blacksmith, Shirley.
William Dorris, Sr., gentleman, Huntingdon.
A. W. Evans, merchant, Cassville.
Charles Geissinger, farmer. Union.
Andrew Garner, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Andrew S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jesse Henry, carpenter, West.
John M. Hight, mechanic, Cassville.
Joseph Hudson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Hackedorn, farmer, Tell.
Thomas H. Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Elijah G. Fleck, plasterer, Clay.
Richard Jones, farmer, Franklin.
Nathaniel Lytle, saddler, Morris.
John Love, farmer, Barree.
John Miller, saddler, West.
James Myton, farmer, West.
Samuel McCord, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph McCracken, farmer, Brady.
John McClain, farmer, Tod.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Alexander M. Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Porter, farmer, West.
Daniel Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Jacob S. Park, farmer, Cass.
John Rupert, farmer, Clay.
David Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Alexander Stewart, farmer, Franklin.
Lawrence Swoope, mechanic, Cassville.
Robert Stewart, inn keeper, Jackson.
Joseph Taylor, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Work, farmer, Porter.
David Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John B. Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Jesse Yocum, mason, Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

George Bell, farmer, Barree.
James Baker, mason, Cromwell.
David Barrick, farmer, West.
Jesse Cook, farmer, Tod.
George Cresswell, merchant, West.
Dorsey Green, iron master, Porter.
William P. Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
William Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William H. Harper, merchant, Jackson.
John Henderson, Jr., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
Frederick Hoover, farmer, Penn.
John Headings, blacksmith, Brady.
James Horning, farmer, Barree.
William Johnston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John S. Isett, iron master, Morris.
James Long, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Law, merchant, Morris.
Isaac Lininger, cabinet maker, Huntingdon.
John McCartney, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
Jacob C. Miller, farmer, Barree.
William Meredith, carpenter, Brady.
Jonathan Miller, farmer, Clay.
Jacob Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Jacob Neff, farmer, Porter.
Calvin Noble, mason, Cromwell.
Henry Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joshua Price, farmer, Tell.
Charles Porter, merchant. Porter.
Joseph Reckets, laborer. Shirleysburg.
G. W. Robison, clerk, Shirley.
George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell.
Abraham States, blacksmith, Walker.
James Simpson, farmer, Brady.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.

July 15, 1857.

TRIAL LIST for August Term, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

Enoch Dean	vs Joseph Harbaugh.
Savages Trustees	vs Davis & Smith.,
Stevens for use	vs Henry & Smith.
Thomas Clark's heirs	vs Brison Clark
D. Grow's adm'r	vs Abednego Stevens.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Brucken, Stitt & Co.
M. Greenland	vs Caleb Brown.
Daniel Crownover	vs Josh ua Gorsuch.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Patrick Kelly	vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
George McCrum	vs Thos. Wilson.

SECOND WEEK.

McCutcheon	vs James Entriken.
J. Cresswell	vs Robert Hare Powel.
Peter Crownover	vs Daniel Shindle.
Samuel Beaty	vs Wm. H. Wharton.
John Dougherty	vs Abr. Taylor, et al.
Weiler, Kline & Ellis	vs C. Coats.
Edwards for Stunkard	vs Glasgows.
Joel Moore	vs B. X. Blair, et al.
Gemmill & Cresswell	vs J. R. Cox, Adm.
Same	vs Same.
Mary E. Trout	vs Wm. H. King & Flenner.
John W. Glasgow	vs John Brewster.
B. F. Glasgow	vs Same.

M. F. CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, July 15, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona.* The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

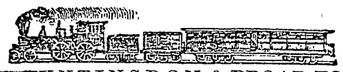
McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mining and selling of coal, &c., under the firm name of Powel & Saxton, has been this day (June 25, 1857), dissolved by mutual consent. Claims against the firm will be paid, and debts due it collected by Robert Hare Powel.

ROBERT HARE POWEL.
JAMES SAXTON.

July 1, 1857.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.		A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive	2.10
M'Connellstown	"	8.14	"	1.56
Pleasant Grove	"	8.20	"	1.50
Marklesburg	"	8.32	"	1.38
Coffee Run	"	8.44	"	1.26
Rough & Ready	"	8.50	"	1.20
Cove	"	9.03	"	1.07
Fishers' Summit	"	9.06	"	1.04
Saxton	"	9.29	"	12.50
Riddelsburg	"	9.32	"	12.38
Hopewell	Arrive	9.40	Leave p. m.	12.30

EVENING TRAIN.

		P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	5.00	Arrive	8.40
M'Connellstown	"	5.14	"	8.26
Pleasant Grove	"	5.20	"	8.20
Marklesburg	"	5.32	"	8.08
Coffee Run	"	5.44	"	7.56
Rough & Ready	"	5.50	"	7.50
Cove	"	6.03	"	7.37
Fishers' Summit	"	6.06	"	7.34
Saxton	"	6.20	"	7.20
Riddelsburg	"	6.32	"	7.08
Hopewell	Arrive	6.40	Leave	7.00

☞Passengers for BROAD TOP CITY, HOPEWELL, and BEDFORD SPRINGS, arriving from East by Pennsylvania Rail Road Express Train at 7.00 A. M., breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from East by Mail Train, arrive at 4.48 P. M., and leave for Bedford, &c., at 5.00.

Passengers from West arrive by Express Train in the morning and breakfast at Huntingdon and leave at 8.00 for Bedford, &c. Passengers from West, by Mail Train, arrive at 3.02 P. M., and leave at 5.00 P. M. for Hopewell and Bedford. Passengers by the Fast Line arrive at Huntingdon from East at 8.55 P. M. and from West at 9.48 P.M.

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford Springs.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon.

THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1857.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held in the Fall of 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best draft horse,	3 00	Best mules,	6 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.	3 00
Best riding horse,	4 00		

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" wind mill,	3 00	" Mower.	3 00

GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	Best white corn,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best rye,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best oats,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.	50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best carpet,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Third best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Second best do.,	50	" worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	" ornamental needle	
" honey,	1 00	work,	1 00
" jelly,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.,	50

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety	
" buggy,	1 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and	
" do. farming do.,	1 00	stone ware.	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" made meat vessel,	1 00
" pair of shoes,	50	" churn.	1 00
" side sole leather,	1 00	" specimen of marble	
" kip and calf skins,	1 00	work,	2 00
" side harness & upper	1 00	" cook stove,	1 00
" lot of cabinet ware	1 00	" pair of horse shoes.	50

FRUITS.

Best and greatest vari-		Second best do.,	1 00
ety of apples,	3 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best and greatest vari-	
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	ety of grapes,	2 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of peaches,	1 00
Best winter pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen of plums,	1 00
Best fall pears,	2 00	Second best do.,	50

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" beets,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" parsnips,	50
Third best do.,	50	" carrots,	50
Best neshanock,	1 00	" turnips,	50
" mexican,	1 00	" onions,	50
" pink eye,	75	" celery,	50
" white,	75	" cabbages,	50
" red,	50	Second best do.,	25
" blue,	50	Best pumpkins,	50
" sweet,	1 00	" pie do.,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" squash,	50
Second best do.,	75	" water melon,	50
Third best do.,	50	" musk melon,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" Beans,	50
" pepper,	50	" peas.	50

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best display of flowers		Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
in bloom,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best boquet.	50
Best display of plants,	2 00		

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Huntingdon, June 24, 1857.

ISN'T IT SO?—Use ARTHUR'S celebrated *Self-Sealing Cans and Jars*, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.

FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

Full directions for putting up all kinds of Fruit and Tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.

They are made of *Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire & Acid proof Stone Ware.* The sizes are from pints to gallons.—These cans and jars are *entirely open at the tops*, and NEST, to secure economy in transportation.

For sale by STOREKEEPERS throughout the United States.

Descriptive circulars sent on application. ☞Orders from the trade solicited.

Be sure to ask for 'Arthur's.' It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of families, hotel and boarding house keepers.

We are now making them for the million.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 & 119 South Tenth Street, (corner George) PHILADELPHIA.

June 17, 1857-2m.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by

Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill. Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, Bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS! HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonnies. Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale and Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

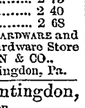
300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs		$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra.*)	"	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT	"	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT	"	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of Hardware and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.



Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coats, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcinea, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands, —all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa. ☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17-

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

HUNTINGDON SEMINARY.—The NEXT SESSION will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST, 31st.

☞Tuition for Ten Months $25.

☞Higher rates charged for pupils remaining only a part of the year.

☞During July and August, applications may be left with Hon. Geo. Taylor, or W. P. Orbison, Esq.

SARAH W. BIGELOW.

Huntingdon July 8, 1857-tf.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO., April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods. Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL For sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. May 12, 1857.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county by the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Cottage Clurch and vicinity, to grant a charter of Incorporation, and to constitute them and their successors a body politic and corporate in law, by the corporate name of the "Cottage Presbyterian Congregation," and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will at its next session (August,) decree and declare them a corporation or body politic, according to the articles and conditions in their petition set forth and